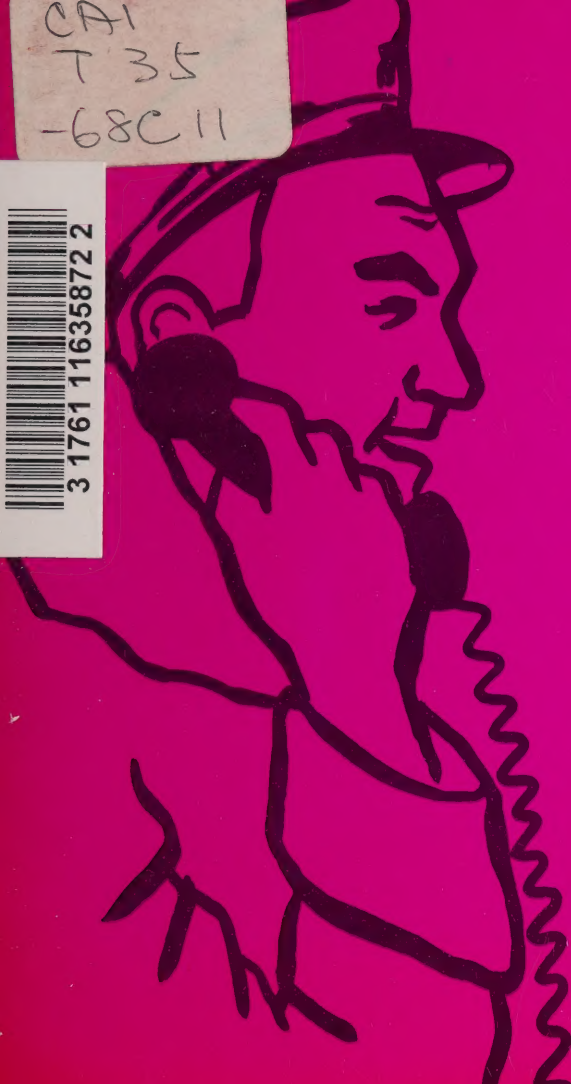


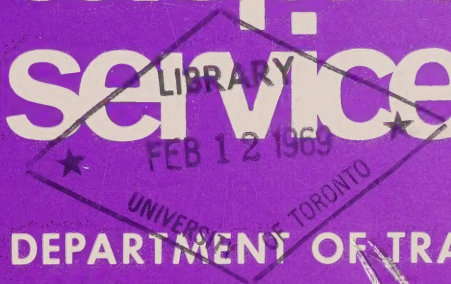
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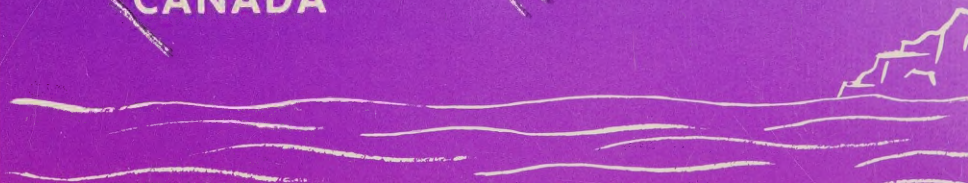
canadian coastal marine telephone service



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
CANADA

Government
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V/F



PREPARED BY
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS BRANCH
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MAY, 1968

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what the service is

The Canadian "Coastal" Marine Telephone Service enables a person aboard ship to speak to any person ashore, or vice versa, as in ordinary long distance telephone calls. Service is available 24 hours daily through Department of Transport Marine Radio Stations listed on page 4.

A long-range "High-Seas" Marine telephone Service is also available through the Halifax and Vancouver stations only.



frequencies and modes of operation

The "coastal" service is provided on paired frequency assignments (channels) on MF (1605-4000 kHz band) and VHF (156-174 MHz). Conventional double-sideband amplitude modulated emissions (A3) are used on MF while frequency modulated emissions (FM) are used on VHF.

The following table shows the MF and VHF channel assignments in use:

<u>Ship Transmit/Coast Station Transmit</u>	<u>Channel Designator</u>
2118/2514	57
2142/2538	61
2158/2550	58
2166/2558	63
2206/2582	59
2340/2458	71
2815/2530	79
157.2/161.8	24
157.3/161.9	26

The channels available at each Canadian Marine Radio Station are shown in the listing of these stations on page 4.

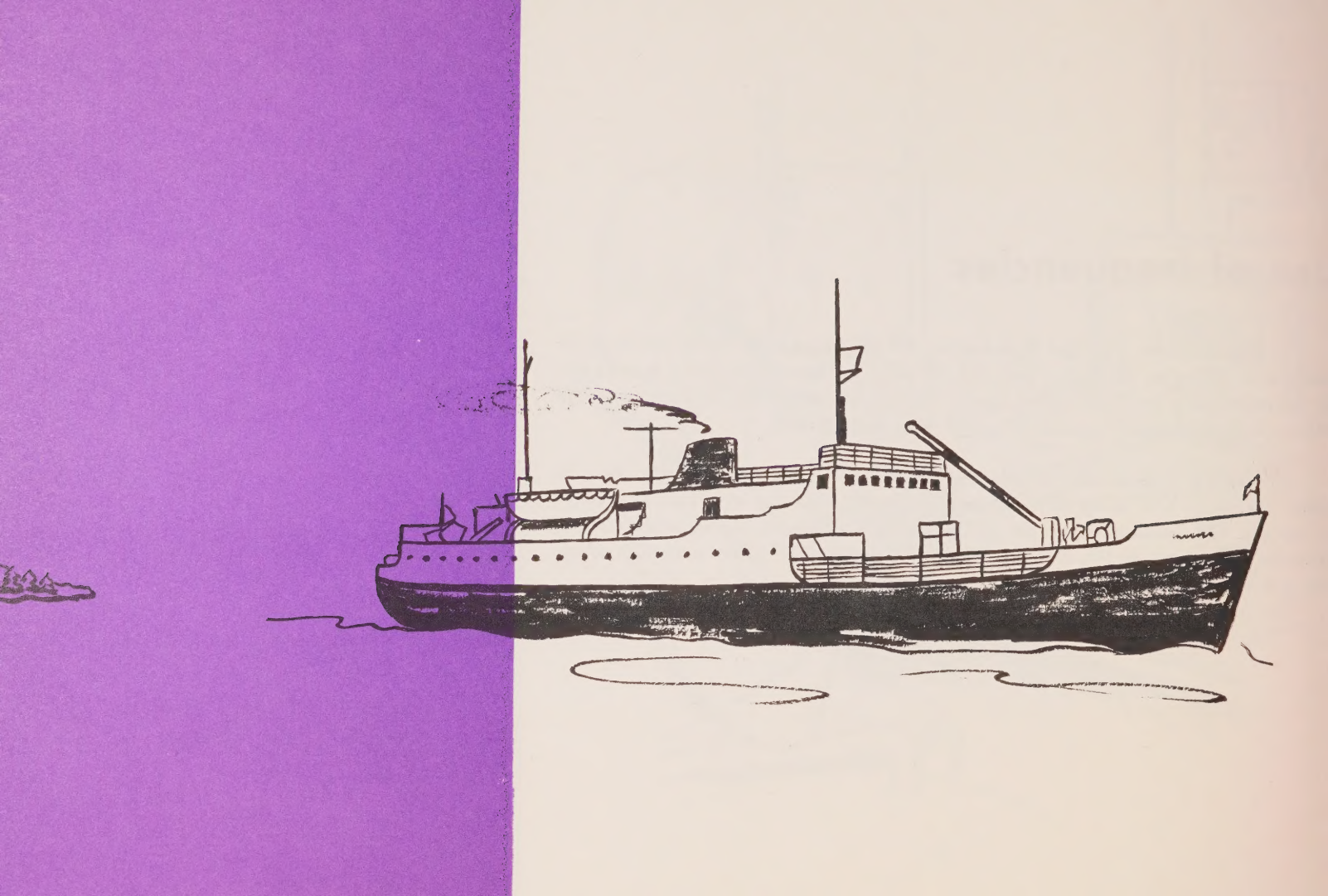
A program is in hand to provide the single sideband mode of operation on the MF frequencies. This program will be implemented gradually. It is expected to be completed in 1969, by which time all Canadian Marine Radio Stations will be capable of communicating with vessels fitted with either single or double sideband equipment.



use of frequencies

In general, on the East and West Coasts, the MF frequencies may be relied on for distances of 100 miles for smaller craft and 250 miles for larger craft having more powerful transmitters. On the Great Lakes, due to the reduced conductivity of fresh water, the reliable distances become closer to 40 and 60 miles respectively.

On the VHF frequencies, reliable communications may be expected over about 50 miles. The use of VHF where the distance will permit its use has an advantage over MF in that the VHF frequencies are not subject to the atmospheric disturbances which at times are troublesome on MF. Within its limits of coverage VHF offers a distinct advantage over MF.



MARINE RADIO STATION	CALL SIGN	CHANNELS	MARINE RADIO STATION	CALL SIGN	CHANNELS
Alert Bay, B.C.	VAF	71	Port Burwell, Ont.	VBF	26, 57, 58, 59
Canso, N.S.	VAX	26, 79	Quebec, P.Q.	VCC	24, 26, 57, 59
Cardinal, Ont.	VDQ	26, 57, 58, 59	Riviere du Loup P.Q.	VCD	26, 57, 59
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	VCA	59	Saint John, N.B.	VAR	26, 59
Churchill, Man.	VAP	26, 59	St. John's, Nfld.	VON	26, 57, 59, 61
Comfort Cove, Nfld.	VOO	26, 59, 61	St. Lawrence, Nfld.	VCP	26, 57, 59, 61
Coral Harbour, N.W.T.	VFU	59	Sarnia, Ont.	VBE	24, 26, 57, 58, 59
Corner Brook, Nfld.	VOJ	59, 63	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	VBB	26, 57, 58, 59
Fox River, P.Q.	VCG	26, 57, 58, 59	Sept-Iles, P.Q.	VCK	24, 26, 57, 58, 59
Frobisher, N.W.T.	VFF	57, 59	Sydney, N.S.	VCO	26, 79
Gore Bay, Ont.	VFG2	57, 58	Tofino, B.C.	VAE	71
Grindstone, P.Q.	VCN	26, 59, 79	Toronto, Ont.	VBG	24, 26, 57, 58, 59
Halifax, N.S.	VCS	26, 59, 79	Trois Rivières, P.Q.	VBK	24, 26, 57, 58, 59
Kingston, Ont.	VBH	26, 57, 58, 59	Vancouver, B.C.	VAI	26
Lakehead, Ont.	VBA	24, 26, 57, 58, 59	Victoria, B.C.	VAK	26, 71
Mont Joli, P.Q.	VCF	26, 57, 59	Warton, Ont.	VBC	26, 57, 58, 59
Montreal, P.Q.	VFN	24, 26, 57, 59	Yarmouth, N.S.	VAU	26, 59, 61



how to place a call

Calls may be made almost as easily and simply using the "Coastal" telephone service as with the regular land telephone service. Stations provide a continuous guard on the ship station transmitting frequencies. Calls should be made as follows:

ship-to-shore

1. After listening to ensure that the channel selected for the call is clear, the ship should contact the shore station and give the following information:

- (a) Name of the city being called.
- (b) Name and/or telephone number of the person being called, and if the call is to be collect.
- (c) Name of the caller or the number of his telephone credit card if he holds one.

2. When the telephone company "Marine Operator" has contacted the person called, the shore station will then switch the call from the ship to the land telephone system to enable both parties to speak directly to each other.

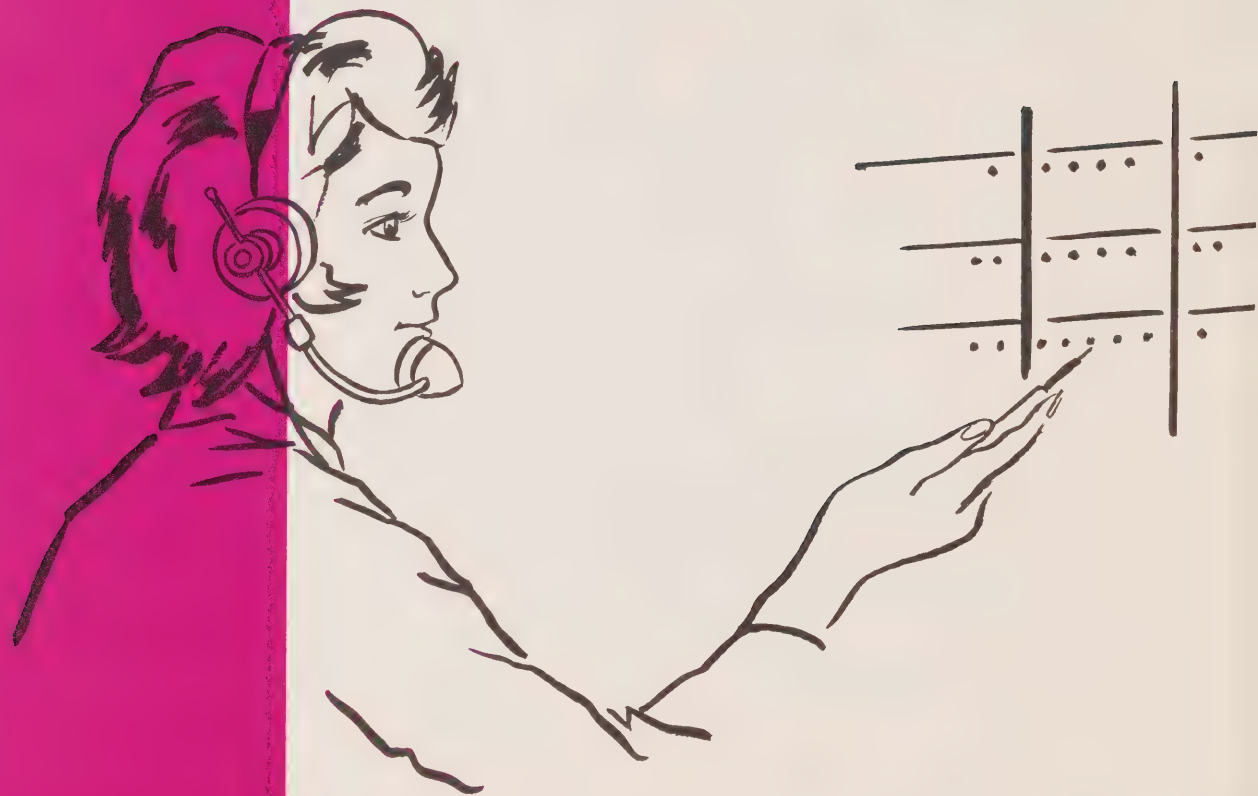
3. In the event that the ship radio operator is unable to compute the charges which should be collected by him for a marine telephone call, he should, when first placing the call, request the shore station to "Report Charges". The shore station will relay this information to the ship at the end of the call.



shore-to-ship

1. Dial "OPERATOR". When the Operator answers ask her to connect you with the "Marine Operator".
2. When the "Marine Operator" answers, give her the following information:
 - (a) Name of the person and ship being called and whether or not the call is to be collect.
 - (b) Name of the city and telephone number from which the call is being made and number of the caller's telephone credit card if the caller holds one.

Although every effort will be made to complete calls as soon as they are placed, unavoidable delays may sometimes occur. Delays will seldom occur on ship-to-shore calls because the ship may contact the shore station at any time. On shore-to-ship calls, immediate contact with the ship may not be possible when calls are placed at times when the ship is not keeping a radio watch.



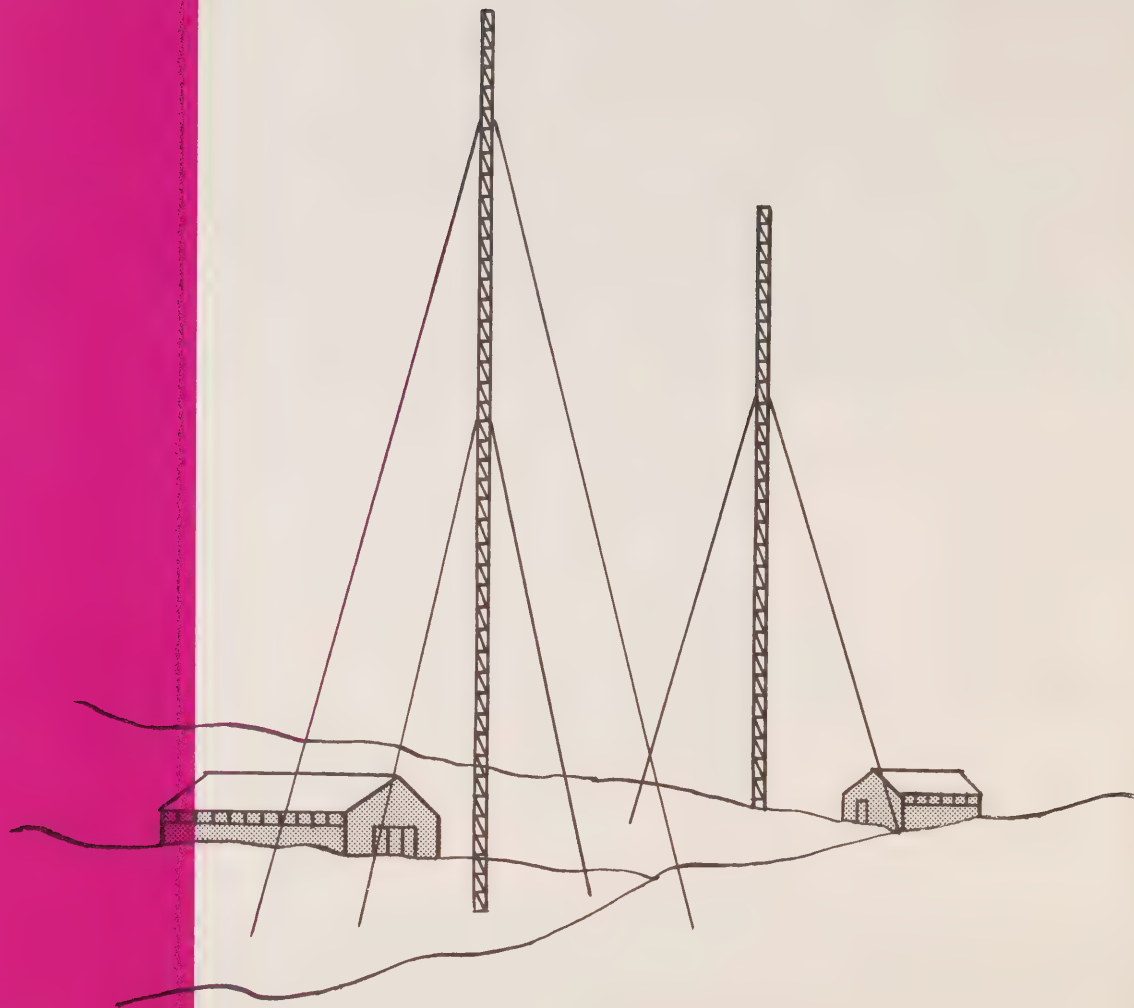
'coastal' telephone rates

	<u>First 3 Minutes</u>	<u>Each Additional Minute</u>
Ship Charge	.50	.15
Coast Station Charge	.80	.25
* Telephone Co. Charge	<u>.20</u>	<u>.05</u>
	\$1.50	.45

* Rate applicable to local calls only. (i.e. within the area served by the telephone exchange to which the coast station toll line is connected). For calls beyond the local exchange area, established long distance charges must be added to rates quoted.







licensing requirements

Before radiotelephone communications equipment can be operated on board a ship, the owner must obtain a ship radio station license and an operator's license. Application for these documents should be made to the telecommunications administration of the country to which the station is subject.

billing of charges

Calls chargeable to ships are billed by the Department of Transport in Ottawa and those chargeable to telephone subscribers are billed by the local telephone company.



phonetic alphabet for marine telephone service

When calls contain unusual or unfamiliar proper names and whenever precise spelling is important, an analogy is used for each letter, as follows:

A	ALFA	J	JULIETT	S	SIERRA
B	BRAVO	K	KILO	T	TANGO
C	CHARLIE	L	LIMA	U	UNIFORM
D	DELTA	M	MIKE	V	VICTOR
E	ECHO	N	NOVEMBER	W	WHISKEY
F	FOXTROT	O	OSCAR	X	XRAY
G	GOLF	P	PAPA	Y	YANKEE
H	HOTEL	Q	QUEBEC	Z	ZULU
I	INDIA	R	ROMEO		

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